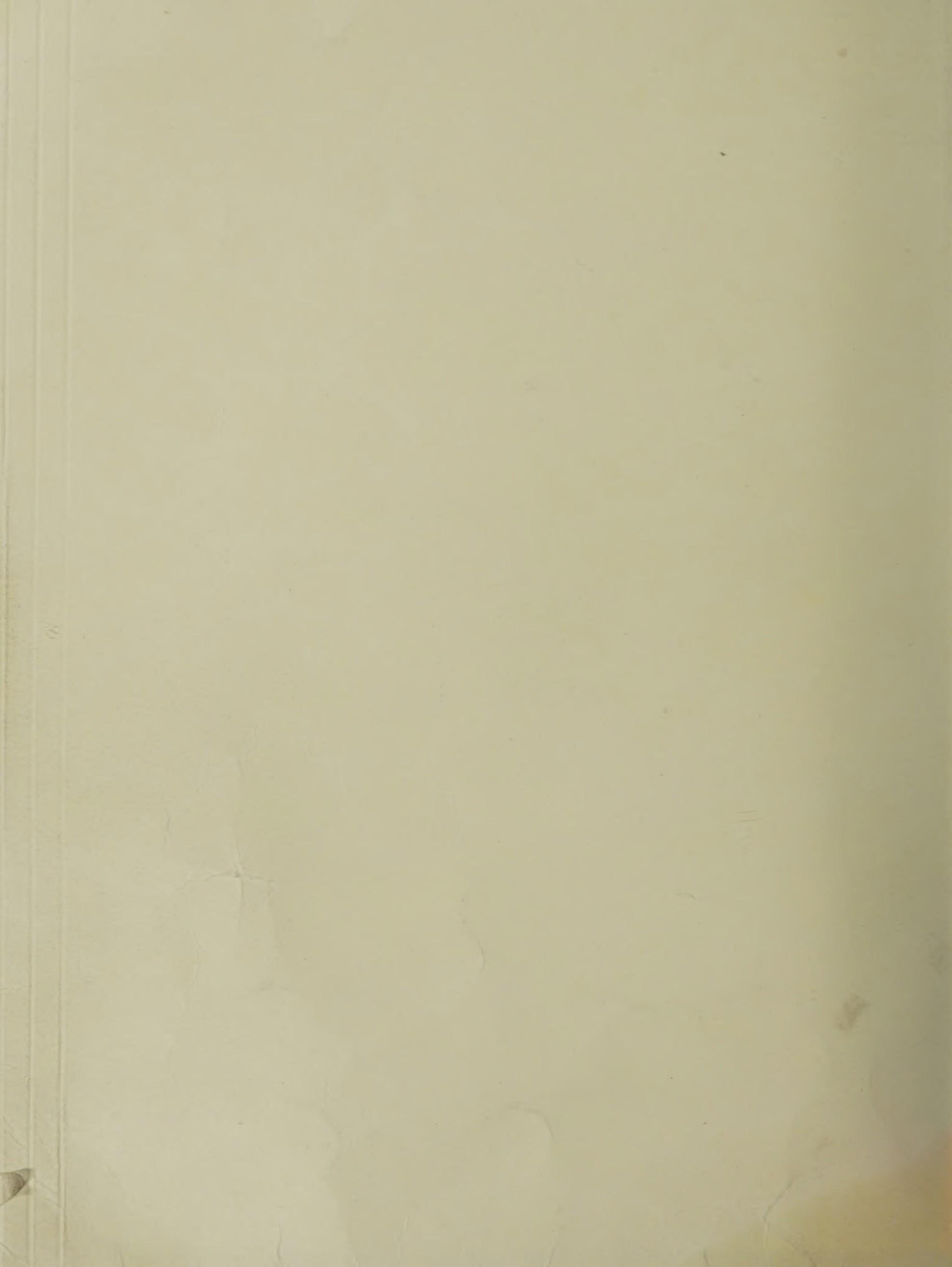


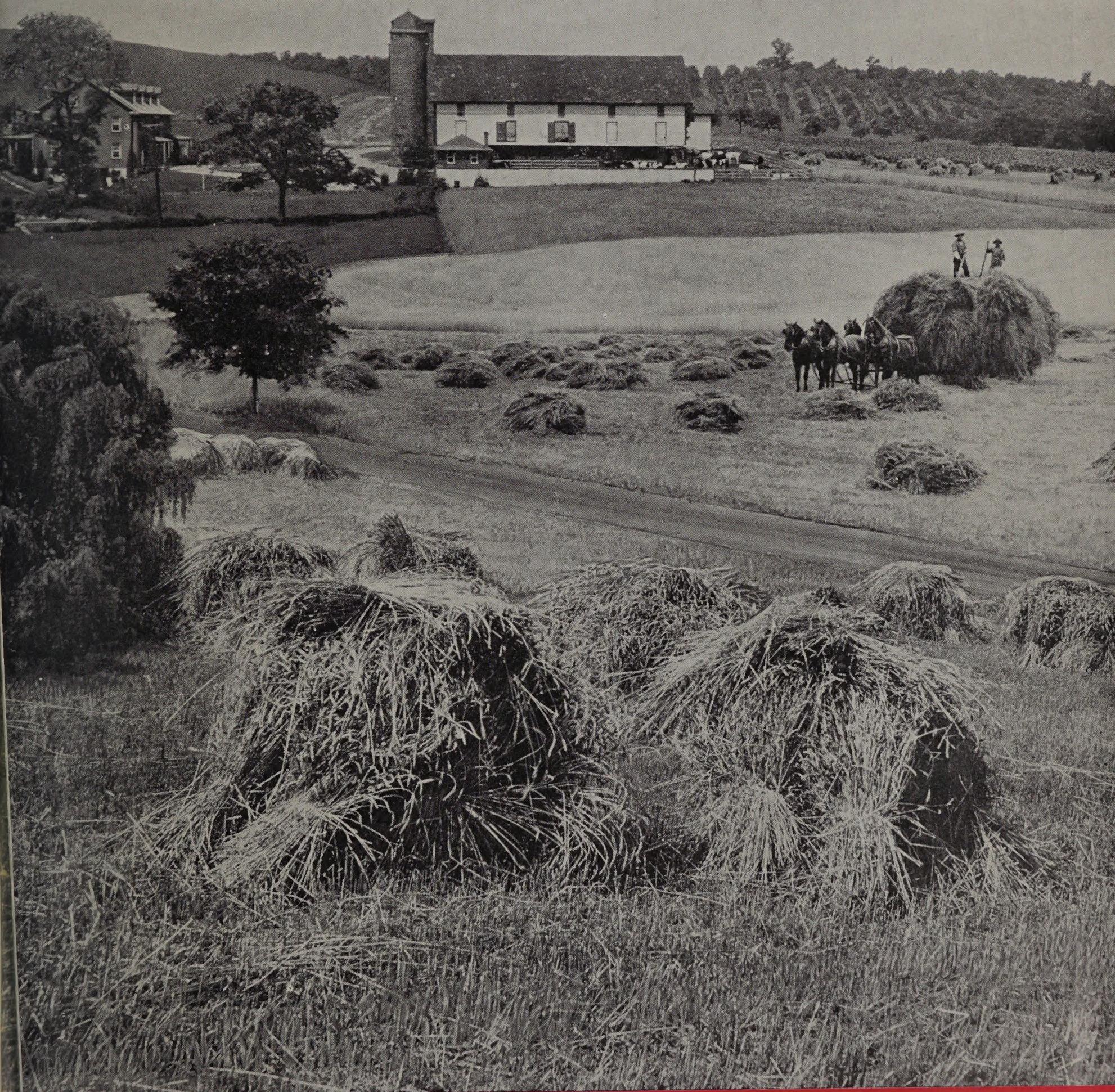
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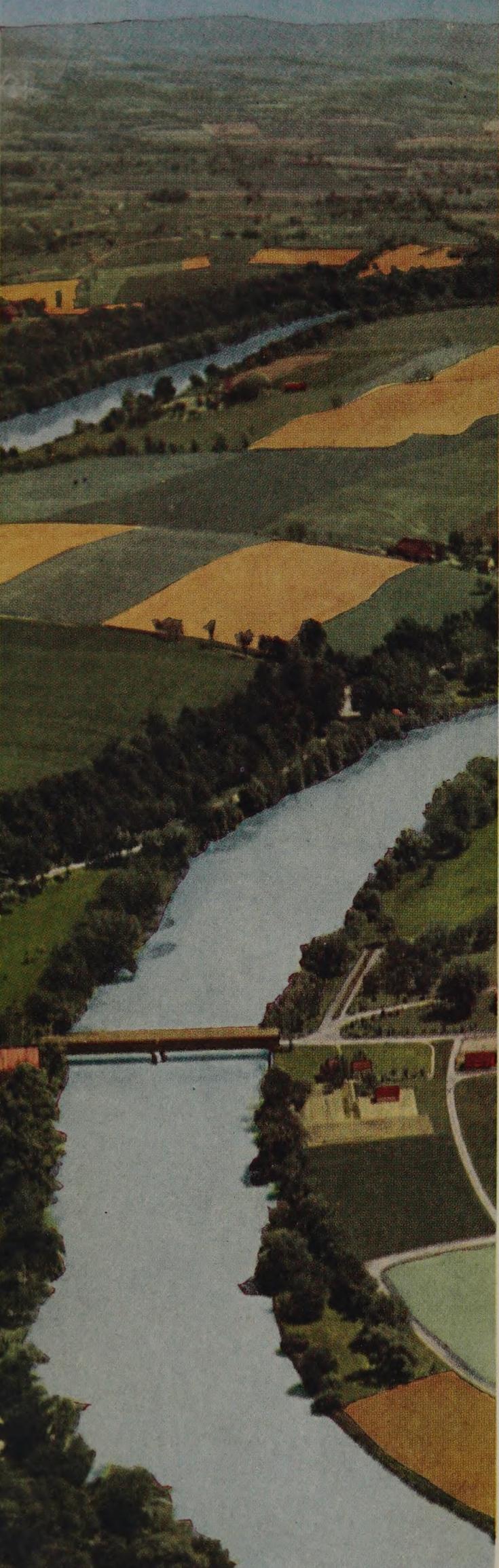
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DIBBLE'S YORKWIN WHITE WINTER WHEAT

DIBBLE'S FARM SEED FACTS 1940



DIBBLE'S ANNUAL CATALOG 1940

D. S. DIBBLE, Pres. HARWOOD MARTIN, V.-Pres.-Treas.
CLAIR L. MOREY, Sec.

DURING the last forty-nine years, Dibble's Farm Seeds have established a record for themselves on thousands of American farms that is not excelled by those obtainable from any other American firm.

In 1891, forty-nine years ago, Edward F. Dibble, a young farmer of the Genesee Valley country of western New York, established this business. Our motto has always been "Farm seeds and farm seeds only; one grade and that the best obtainable at the lowest prices consistent with the highest possible quality." As a result, in forty-nine years, our business had developed into the largest strictly mail-order farm-seed business on the American continent, and Dibble's farm seeds have established a reputation for themselves on thousands of American farms that is not excelled by the seeds of any other American firm.

Farm seeds of the highest quality are essential to successful farming. We furnish this quality only, and at a price which is frequently lower than inferior seeds of unknown origin would cost you.

We know farm seeds. A lifetime has been devoted to the farm-seed business. The Dibble and Martin farms of over one thousand acres are located at Honeoye Falls. We are seed-growers and actually produce on our own farms a large part of the seeds we sell. We try out new or so-called new varieties on our own farms, and *when we recommend something we know it is good*. The members of our corporation know the practical side of farming as well as the scientific.

Those seeds which we cannot produce on our own farms we have grown in other localities better suited for their development. We travel thousands of miles inspecting seeds each year, and our inspection is intelligent and thorough.

In order that we may be sure of the quality of our seeds we operate a seed-testing laboratory where we test our farm seeds for purity, germination, etc., and every bag has a tag attached showing the results of these tests. We do not have to take someone's "say so" as to quality—*we do our own testing and we know*.

PRICES ARE NET F.O.B. shipping station. On page 22 you will find a map showing just how near we are to you. If you live within or just over the 300-mile circle, you certainly should be one of our customers. Bags and sacks free, as stated.

TERMS, strictly cash with order, except on carload lots, when a special price will be made you, delivered to your station, payable on arrival and inspection of goods.

As prices constantly fluctuate throughout the season, we do not print prices in this Catalog but issue special Price-Lists giving the very lowest prices prevailing at the time. If you are not ready to order when this Catalog reaches you, advise us when you are and a new Price-List will be sent you.

OUR GUARANTEE. Dibble's famous "money-back-if-you-want-it" guarantee subject to any test you want to make within ten days after the seeds reach you, is as fair and square as any ever given by an American firm. And our special guarantee or warranty is printed on the respective pages describing our seeds, and our various seeds are sold subject to the guarantee so printed. We are perfectly reliable and responsible. We refer you to the State Bank of Honeoye Falls, N. Y., Lincoln Alliance Bank and Trust Co., Rochester, N. Y., Dun's or Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies, or to any of our thousands of satisfied customers, some of whom must be in your vicinity.

The Plain Truth About The 1940 Farm Seed Situation

All figures relating to the production of crops harvested in 1939 are taken, as far as possible, from the final Government Crop Report issued December 19, 1939, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The end-of-the-season survey of the nation's crops by the Crop Reporting Board shows that the acreage of crops harvested was unusually small but yields per acre averaged higher than in any of the last 25 years except 1937.

ALFALFA SEED. The production of Alfalfa seed was the largest on record. It was estimated at 1,357,900 bushels, which is 31 per cent above the 1938 production and 44 per cent above the 10-year (1928-37) average. Increases over last year are greatest in the northern states that produce the hardy seed for our northeastern conditions. As there was no carry-over from the 1938 crop, it is fortunate that a good crop was harvested in 1939. Our Alfalfa seed is all verified origin and all northern-grown.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. The production of Sweet Clover seed, estimated at 1,351,600 bushels, was 31 per cent above 1938 and 71 per cent above the average. Sweet Clover will make an economical seeding where it is possible to be used.

MEDIUM AND MAMMOTH RED CLOVER SEED. The 1939 production of Red Clover seed, estimated at 1,713,700 bushels, was 10 per cent below the large crop of 1938 but 72 per cent above average. We again have ample stocks of Red Clover seed and prices are reasonable.

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED. The 1939 crop of Alsike seed was estimated at 304,300 bushels, which is 24 per cent below 1938 and 9 per cent below the average. Decreased production this past year was due to dry weather in the summer and fall of 1938 in a number of important districts.

TIMOTHY SEED. The production of Timothy seed this past year greatly exceeded earlier expectations and was finally estimated at 1,412,800 bushels. This was 10 per cent above a year ago but 18 per cent below average. Timothy seed is again reasonable in price and should be used freely.

SEED BARLEY. The total production of Barley in 1939 was estimated at 276,298,000 bushels. This is 9 per cent above the 1938 production and 19 per cent above the 10-year (1928-37) average. We again have excellent stocks of high-germinating seed for this year.

SEED OATS. The total Oat crop, estimated at 937,215,000 bushels, is 12 per cent less than the 1938 crop and 11 per cent below the 10-year (1928-37) average. The relatively low-production total was due primarily to substantial acreage reductions.

SEED CORN. The 1939 production of Corn for all purposes was estimated at 2,619,137,000 bushels, which is about an average crop when compared with the past 20 years. Due to unusually warm, dry weather in the fall of 1939, the Corn crop went into winter with less moisture than usual, and, as a result, there was an excellent supply put away for seed. We have exceptionally good stocks of high-germinating Seed Corn.

The 1939 Crop of Potatoes

The final estimate for 1939 indicated a total production of 360,992,000 bushels. This compares with the revised estimate for last year of 374,163,000 bushels.

The production this past year in the central and eastern states showed a sharp reduction from 1938 and from the 10-year average. Due to a very mild fall, there has been an unusually heavy movement of Potatoes by truck. This heavy truck movement, together with the normal movement by rail, leaves us with a comparatively short supply for the spring of 1940, or until the new crop begins to move in volume late in May.

With industrial production in this country at the highest point on record, with three wars in progress in the world, and with a Potato crop 4 per cent below the 10-year average, we see no reason why Potato prices will not advance and hold strong throughout the spring of 1940.

Hay Mixtures and Emergency Hay Crops

for producing a

Maximum Crop of Hay on Average Good Soils

		Acre Rate of Seeding Lbs.	Seeding Qts.
Red Clover		15	7½
Alsike Clover		10	5
Red Clover } Alsike Clover } Mixed }		8	4
		4	2
Alsike Clover } Timothy } Mixed }		8	4
		8	6
Red Clover } Timothy } Mixed }		10	5
		8	6
Red Clover } Alsike Clover } Mixed }		6	3
		4	2
		8	6
Alfalfa Red Clover } Alsike Clover } Mixed }		6	3
		4	2
		2	1
		6	4
Alfalfa } Timothy } Mixed }		8	4
		6	4
Red Clover } Alsike Clover } Mixed }		3	1½
		5	2½
Timothy } Red Top } For wet land }		5	4
		5	10
Alfalfa, alone		15	8
Alfalfa, on wheat or with spring grain		19	10
Sweet Clover		15	8

EMERGENCY HAY CROPS

If you are short of hay for this coming season, we suggest that you use some of the following quick hay crops

Two bushels of Oats and one bushel of Canada Field Peas per acre, sown as early in the spring as possible, constitutes about the best catch hay crop eastern farmers can plant. Cut for hay when Oats are in early milk stage. Seedlings may be put out with this mixture, thereby causing no upsetting of the rotation.

SWEET CLOVER, sown with Oats on well-limed land, may be tall enough to cut with Oats, improving its protein content, and may be cut or pastured later.

SOY BEANS make an emergency hay crop, having a feeding value similar to Alfalfa. Inoculate Soy Beans. Drill shallow, on a good seed-bed, after corn-planting time, when weather is warm. Sow 6 to 8 pecks per acre if drilled solid, or 2 to 4 pecks in close rows. Cut after pods form and before leaves start to fall.

SUDAN GRASS, drilled at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre soon after corn-planting, makes considerable amount of hay. Cut when just headed out. It will sprout up and make pasture or a second crop of hay.

MILLETS are reliable producers and will make a crop in 60 to 80 days. Sow 50 pounds Golden or Hungarian Millet to the acre, or 20 pounds of Japanese, the latter in moist soil. Do not sow till weather is warm, and cut for hay just before the seed forms.

DIBBLE'S GRASS MIXTURES

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

Seed the lawn in early spring or early fall.
We list below two mixtures for various conditions:

Dibble's Red, White, and Blue Lawn Mixture

Contains only the highest grades of Red-Top, White Clover, and Kentucky Blue Grass, mixed in the proper proportions. This has proved to be the best Lawn Mixture for any locality where Kentucky Blue Grass thrives, regardless of fancy names or cost. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Dibble's Shady Lawn Mixture

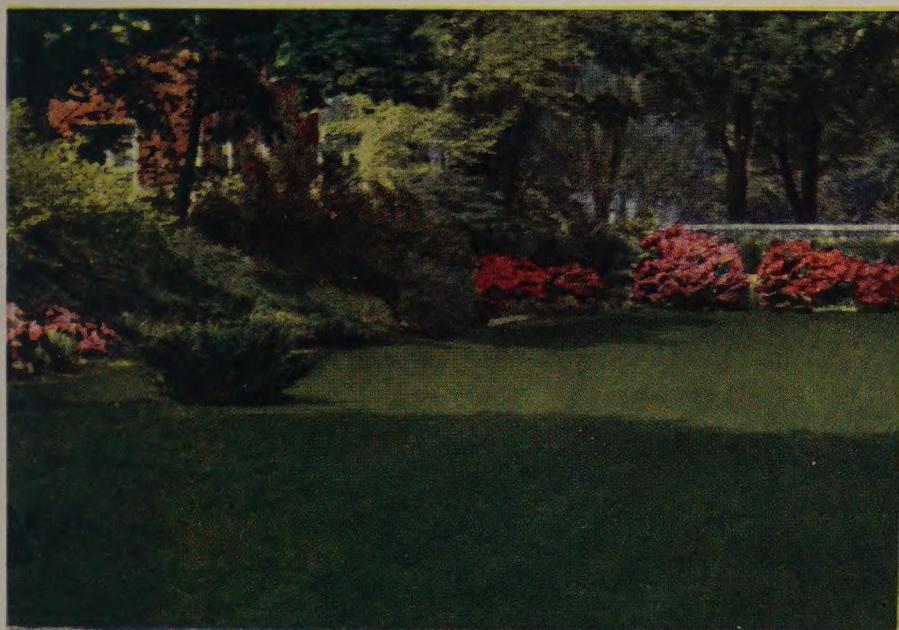
Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*) is included in this mixture, because it is the best grass for heavy, moist soil, or in moist shade. New Zealand Chewing's Fescue is also included because it does well in dry shade or sandy soils where other grasses fail. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

The above Lawn Mixtures can be furnished without White Clover, if so desired, at the same price.

A well-kept lawn is a joy to any home-owner and will actually increase the value of his property. Good lawns once established will last a lifetime.

Dibble's Lawn Grass Mixtures are superior in quality because they are composed of only those grasses found to be suitable for the best lawns in New York and adjoining states, and only the highest grade of these individual grasses is used.

FOR PRICES SEE SPECIAL PRICE-LIST IN THIS CATALOG



PERMANENT PASTURES

Most pastures are not supplying the amount of feed for farm live-stock that they should. This is due either to the lack of fertility or lack of the proper pasture plants. Pastures should not be considered idle land and left to care for themselves.

FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION, SEND FOR CIRCULAR ENTITLED "SEEDING PERMANENT PASTURES"

The Cornell Pasture Mixture for 1940

Kentucky Blue Grass	8 lbs.
Canada Blue Grass	2 lbs.
Rough-stalked Meadow Grass	1 lb.
Timothy	6 lbs.
True Perennial Rye Grass	5 lbs.
Yellow Trefoil	2 lbs.
Kent Wild White Clover	1 lb.

Total for seeding an acre, 25 lbs.

For the seeding of Permanent Pastures we recommend the Cornell Pasture Mixture.

As a result of experiments at the New York State College of Agriculture, and observations made throughout New York State, the Cornell Pasture Mixture has been designed for use in the establishment of new pastures. The constituents are those which have been found most suitable for the formation of a dense pasture sward which will produce, throughout the grazing season, a high yield of nutritious herbage.

The most important constituent of the Cornell Pasture Mixture is Wild White Clover. Its presence makes it possible to provide, economically, the nitrogen required by highly productive pastures. The close sward produced enables lower soil-temperatures, favorable for growth, to be maintained during the summer months and prevents soil-erosion and loss of water by run-off from the surface. Wild White Clover is a wild form of the commonly cultivated White Dutch Clover, from which it differs by being truly perennial.

METHODS OF SEEDING

A seed-bed should be prepared by plowing and harrowing. Seed should be evenly distributed over the surface by a wheelbarrow or broadcast seeder, or the grass-seed attachment to a grain-drill. The ideal depth of cover for the seeds is one-quarter to one-half inch, and a light harrowing may be needed.

For best results, seed as early as possible in April, without a nurse-crop. May seedings are also satisfactory, but summer and fall seedings of this mixture are not recommended. If a nurse-crop must be used, barley and oats are preferred. When no nurse-crop is used, weeds should be mowed in May and June if necessary, and the pasture should be lightly grazed during August and September.

An adequate application of 20 per cent Super-phosphate should be used before seeding the Cornell Pasture Mixture, and, if needed, lime should also be applied.





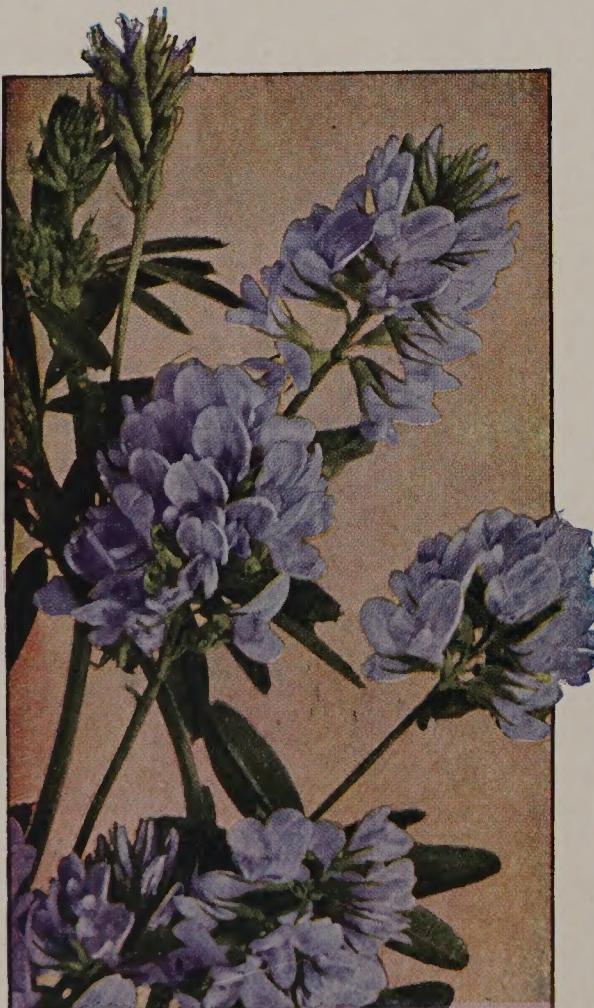
DIBBLE'S NORTHERN-GROWN ALFALFA SEED

Buy Alfalfa Seed from Alfalfa Growers

D. B. Alfalfa, 99.50 per cent pure or better; the best obtainable. Average analysis of all our D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed sold during the last ten years was above 99.70 per cent pure and dodder-free.

Our D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed has been used for years by thousands of progressive farmers in the eastern states, by the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, on the college farms at Cornell, and wherever sown, if on suitable soil and our cultural directions have been followed, we have yet to learn of a failure.

SAMPLES AND SPECIAL
PRICE-LIST FREE



Inoculate this Seed with
NOD-O-GEN

Every Bag Tested in Our Laboratory by United States Government Methods and Tagged, Showing Our Purity and Germination Tests.

Dibble's Alfalfa Seed, grown in the cold states adjoining Canada, is absolutely hardy, producing perfect, permanent seedlings when other seed fails.

Alfalfa is the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

Grows 3 to 4 feet high, can be cut two or three times each season, and produces four to five tons of hay to the acre. A ton of well-cured Alfalfa equals a ton of wheat-bran. With corn fodder or ensilage, it makes an ideal feed for milch cows or steers, and horses thrive on it when fed intelligently with a proper grain ration.

If you are contemplating growing Alfalfa, our Alfalfa book tells you just how to grow it, and we can furnish you the same varieties we have found successful on our own farms. A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years.

We sell Alfalfa subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep your seed ten days, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Alfalfa Seed, but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop.

Dibble's SEED FARMS . . . Headquarters for Alfalfa Seed

Every bushel is northern-grown, hardy, acclimated, and the only kind to insure success on northern farms, the kind we used to produce what has been called by farm experts "the best 100 acres of Alfalfa this side of the Rocky Mountains."

Alfalfa seed from the Far North is never too plentiful. Hardy northern seed is always in demand and should not be compared to cheaper southern seed. Insist on DIBBLE'S D. B. BRAND. A good stand of Alfalfa on a field doubles its value.

Grimm and Canadian Variegated Alfalfa. Extremely hardy. Recommended for use in the seeding of most Alfalfa fields in New York and adjoining states. Experimental results generally justify its use.

Common Alfalfa. May be used on natural Alfalfa soils of the East where Common Alfalfa has grown successfully and where it is to be left down only two or three years.



1939
CROP

D. B. Brand TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED

"THE CREAM OF THE CROP" 99.50% Pure or Better
Every bushel American Northern-grown

The hay crop is the most important one on the livestock farm and, next to silage corn, hay produces the greatest quantity of total digestible nutrients to the acre. Every farmer should be sure of a good supply of high-quality hay because it will reduce the grain bill and increase the check for livestock products.

We feel that the first essential in getting a good yield of high-quality hay is to seed a mixture of grasses and legumes that are adapted to the soil. There is no magic in mixture making but there is a vast difference in the quality of the seeds used. The safest thing to do is to use our D. B. Brand and be sure of the highest quality that money can buy.

Compare quality and prices and we will have your order; in fact, we have scores of letters from farmers who testify to the superior quality of D. B. clover and timothy and who also saved from fifty cents to several dollars per bushel by buying from us. Read some of them here.

Notwithstanding the fact that our seeds are tested in our own laboratory, we sell our D. B. Brand Seeds subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

We believe your seeds are the best to be had and have planted them for years, always with good results.—MRS. BERTHA A. JOHNSON, Northboro, Mass., April 20, 1939.

I was so well satisfied and we got such fine results from the Grimm Alfalfa seed you sent us last year that I want more for this year.—LAURENCE S. HILL, Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y., March 15, 1939.

I know that no one makes a mistake in planting Dibble's seeds in this North Country where the seasons are so uncertain.—WM. A. LA CROIS, Keene, N. H., February 8, 1937.

The Alfalfa seed I had from you last year is fine. In spite of the dry weather it came up in great shape. —BENJAMIN MARSUS, Wind Gap, Pa., March 22, 1937.

This is the thirtieth year we have ordered from you.—R. L. and J. J. DUNCAN, New Milford, Conn., April 4, 1938.

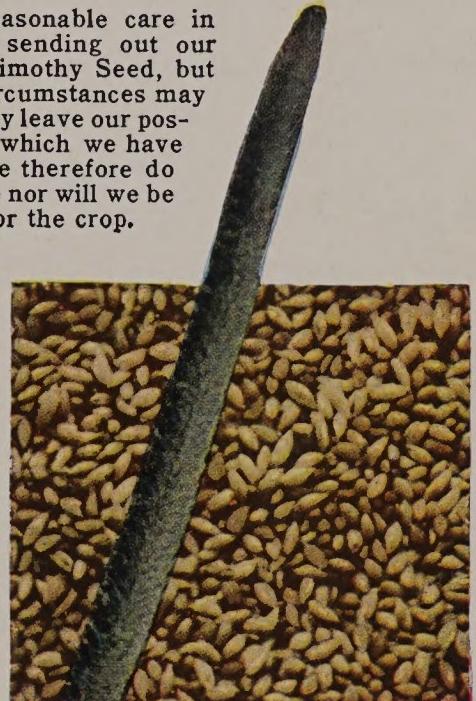
I say emphatically your seeds have suited me for the last ten or twelve years and I have tried others.—A. D. SNOVER, Locke, N. Y., March 17, 1938.

No weeds or foul stuff in your Clover and Grass seed. If every farmer bought your seeds, there would be no foul stuff in the country.—D. E. MOORE, Atwater, N. Y.



Keep your seed ten days after arrival, test it as you wish, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say it is, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. Samples free.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Clover and Timothy Seed, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee nor will we be responsible for the crop.



D. B. Timothy, 99.90 per cent pure



D. B. Red Clover.
99.75 per cent pure

SAMPLE
AND
SPECIAL
PRICE-LIST
FREE

WE continue our well-known policy of handling just one grade of Seeds, and that the best money will buy; nothing else goes into our warehouses and nothing but the best can therefore go out to our customers.

Traveling men from the big recleaning plants of Chicago, Toledo, and other western cities tell us that we are the only firm demanding 99.50 per cent purity or better on all purchases of Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, and Timothy.

The average analysis of D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seeds at various Experiment Stations was above 99.70 per cent purity. Part of the samples were drawn by the official inspectors, a few were sent direct by us, and over half were made for our customers.

Sweet Clover. Biennial white Blossom is the commonest type of Sweet Clover, and the one which has come to the front so rapidly in recent years for forage, pasture, and soil-improvement. It will grow in almost any climate and on almost any type of soil, thriving on land too poor for Alfalfa or Red Clover.

Medium Red Clover. The common Red Clover largely grown throughout the country. This Clover requires well-drained soils to make its best growth, and is especially suitable to rich bottom-lands or soils that have been heavily fertilized. If cut early it is easily possible in a good season to get two or three cuttings.

Mammoth Red Clover. Compared with the Medium Red Clover, its flower, foliage, and stems are of darker color; it is later in maturing and of larger growth. When grown on rich bottom-lands or heavily fertilized soil, it makes a very rank growth and often is very coarse; hence the names Sapling Clover, Big Clover, or Pea-vine Clover. One of the best soil-ing crops. It is recommended for soils of ordinary or low productivity because here it will make a growth similar to Medium Clover on more fertile soils. A good stand of Mammoth Clover will last from 2 to 7 years, depending on conditions. Being 10 to 14 days later than Medium Clover, it will mature with Timothy.



NOD-O-GEN

THE PRE-TESTED
INOCULATOR

NOW AVAILABLE IN CANS
OR BOTTLES

For best growth, and to put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, it pays to inoculate all legumes. The cost is trivial compared with the profit. Legumes are clovers, peas and beans, alfalfa, soy beans, vetches, and other plants that grow seeds in a pod. Their roots are the home of bacteria that draw fertility-building nitrogen from the air and store it in swellings on the roots, called nodules. These nodules not only feed nitrogen to the crop they are on, but rot in the ground and supply valuable nitrogen to the soil.

Economical, Easy to Use

Nod-O-Gen in the Humus form is packed in cans; the Jelly type is prepared in bottles. Both are easy to use. Simple directions are printed on the containers.

When ordering, be sure to specify the kind of seed you wish to inoculate and whether you want the Humus or Jelly Nod-O-Gen.

We recommend that you use Nod-O-Gen. Prices are postpaid, if we cannot ship with the seed.

For Clovers, Alfalfa and
Sweet Clover
1/2-bus. size \$0.30
1-bus. size45
2 1/2-bus. size
(Humus only) .. .75

For Soy Beans, Field Peas
and Vetch
1-bus. size \$0.30
2-bus. size45
5-bus. size
(Humus only) .. .75
10-bus. size
(Humus only) .. 1.25

D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seed

1939 CROP



Alsike Clover. The hardiest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields enormous crops. Its greatest value is for sowing with other Clovers and grasses and it is especially suited to sowing with Timothy.

Ladino Clover. Ladino is a very large species of the ordinary White Dutch Clover. It is more definitely perennial in type than either Red or Alsike and is used quite successfully in pasture mixtures and in hay mixtures where the aftermath is to be grazed.

White Dutch Clover. This is a low-growing Clover that spreads by sending out creeping stems that root at the joints. It is not adapted for hay but is used chiefly in pasture and lawn mixtures. On acid soils it quickly disappears.

Wild White Clover. As the name implies it is a wild form of the cultivated White Dutch Clover and a true perennial. On sweet soils it will survive indefinitely without reseeding. Its chief use is in the better grades of pasture and lawn mixtures.

Timothy. The most valuable of all the grasses for hay, especially in the North. It is better adapted to clay than to sandy soils and is at its best on moist and fertile soils.

Red-Top. No other grass will grow under as great a variety of conditions as Red-Top and will thrive on almost every type of soil except sand. It is a rapid grower and is chiefly used as a wet-land or sour-land hay-crop, often in combination with Alsike and as a pasture grass on damp soils not sweet enough for Kentucky Blue Grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the most valuable grass for permanent pastures and lawns. It is hardy and thrives under heavy grazing. Soils of the moderately moist, medium to heavy types which produce the best Timothy are well suited for Kentucky Blue Grass.

Orchard Grass. A long-lived perennial that gets its name from its ability to grow in the partial shade of orchards and open woodlots. Its principal use is for pasture and hay under shady conditions.

IN SOME of the northwestern states, especially Minnesota, and in certain sections of Canada, Alsike and Timothy grow naturally together, ripen at the same time, are harvested and threshed, and as the seed grains of Alsike and Timothy are practically of the same size, the two varieties cannot be separated.

As Timothy is traded in on the big markets on the basis of purity, and as Alsike is not Timothy and is considered by the experts a foreign seed, we frequently are able to buy round lots of these fancy Mixtures containing 20 per cent or more of Alsike at only slightly higher prices than for the best Timothy, and as we pass these seeds on to you at our usual small margin of profit, you get the Alsike you need in your seeding Mixture at a little above the regular *Timothy Price*, and then by adding the required amount of our D. B. Medium and Mammoth Clovers, you have an ideal Mixture and save money on every acre you seed down.

This is briefly the story of the Natural Mixture. Now these Mixtures are good, bad,



The Bargain of the Grass Seed Trade
A boon to farmers wanting high-grade seeds at a money-saving price
What they are, where they come from

AN IDEAL SEEDING FOR 10 ACRES

2 BUSHELS OF TIMOTHY-ALSIKE MIXTURE
Plus 1 BUSHEL OF MEDIUM OR MAMMOTH CLOVER



and indifferent, and no one should buy a Mixture of any kind without a positive guarantee from a responsible seller as to the purity and also the percentage of each variety of seed in the Mixture. We sell just one grade—the best—and give, on our guarantee tag attached to each bag, the purity, germination, and percentage of Alsike and Timothy in this particular Mixture. The quantity of the two principal seeds may vary in different lots, but in all cases you will find "less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of weed seeds."

Beware of the Ordinary Timothy-Alsike Mixture



DIBBLE'S HEAVYWEIGHT OATS

are sold subject to the
following guarantee

We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly recleaned by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our Seed Oats ten days, test them, and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, return them at once and get your money back.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Owing to the extra-heavy weight of these Oats, not less than 3 bushels should be sown per acre. For prices, see special Price-List.

I had very fine crops of wheat, oats, and barley this year and cannot recommend your seeds too highly.—FRED DORNBUSCH, R. D. 1, Delhi, N. Y., August 16, 1939.

All seeds and Potatoes from your place last year did very well for me. Special mention should be given the Heavyweight Oats. They averaged five feet in height, were well filled out and did not lodge.—R. C. GREGORY, Granton, N. Y., January 3, 1938.

We are very pleased with the results obtained from Dibble's Heavyweight Oats. The season was rather prohibitive, but a good yield was realized, nevertheless.—FRANK DRAIS, Gettysburg, Pa., R. 2, September 19, 1937.

HEAVYWEIGHT • • • •

The Heaviest American Oat Grown

While in search of new varieties of Oats of value in the Northwest, where the best Oats are grown, we found, in Wyoming, several fields of a new variety with tall, stiff straw standing shoulder high and the heaviest American Oat grown. When these fields were threshed, the yield was over 100 bushels per acre and the weight over 45 pounds per measured bushel of pure white, thin-hulled grain. We purchased the entire lot, and from this source secured our stock seed of this, in our opinion, the heaviest and most productive American Oat. This was some twenty years ago. During that time we have distributed over 600,000 bushels to our customers, and, wherever grown, it has given wonderful yields in comparison with other varieties grown alongside: Around 100 bushels to the acre in New Jersey; 117 bushels in New England; in New York, on large areas, 80, 82, 87, 89, 92, and up to 106 bushels, where the average yield is 30 bushels; and in Ohio, crops averaging "just twice" the yield of common Oats have been reported to us by our customers.

We were fortunate in having our Oats grown in a locality where weather conditions were favorable for growth and harvesting. Therefore we have an excellent quality to offer our customers.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have made wonderful yields for a large number of our customers in many states. We read of remarkable records and big yields of Oats in the western states, under irrigation, but right here, in the East, Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have produced record-breaking crops. Average weight 40 pounds per measured bushel.

FREE SAMPLES ON REQUEST

LENROC

Lenroc is a new variety of Oat introduced by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The plant breeders at Cornell were endeavoring to produce white Oats that had the high-yielding ability of the Cornellian. This was accomplished by crossing Great American with Cornellian in 1918, and for seventeen years this Oat was tested in various localities for yield, stiffness of straw, and other desirable characteristics before it was introduced in 1935.

Lenroc is midseason in maturing and is the highest yielding Oat that has been developed at Cornell. It has a large plump white kernel and all the characteristics of a desirable Oat, either for feeding or for sale.

CORNELLIAN

Cornellian was introduced by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station about twenty years ago. It has proved to be a heavy and consistent yielder and is especially well suited to soils of ordinary fertility. The kernels are more slender than those of other varieties and lack awns or beards, but in spite of their apparently small size, the meat is actually larger than that of most Oats, for the hull is very thin. The normal color of the kernel is gray and will vary from light gray to dark gray, depending on the soil and season. As a commercial Oat this dark color is somewhat objectionable but for feeding on the farm it is of no importance. Cornellian's high meat percentage gives it a distinct advantage as a feed for stock and poultry and its high-yielding ability makes it a favorite with those who have planted it.



DIBBLE'S HEAVYWEIGHT OATS

The 30 bushels of Heavyweight Oats purchased from you last year yielded 600 bushels on 11 acres, which is very good for this section.—HARRY KELLY, Interlaken, N. Y., May 1, 1939.

The Heavyweight Oats I got from you in 1938 averaged 74 bushels per acre.—ERNEST ALLISON, R. D. 2, Watertown, N. Y., May 26, 1939.

I have been using Heavyweight Oats for twenty years and always had good results. For Corn I used Mammoth Eight-rowed Yellow Flint which was 14 feet high and very well eared.—CHARLES FITZPATRICK, Chateaugay, N. Y., March 1, 1938.

I was very pleased with the Heavyweight Oats and the Timothy and Alsike Mixture as they grew on my place at Brewster, N. Y.—MAY WIDMAYER, October 20, 1937.

The



DIBBLE'S CERTIFIED and SELECTED SEED POTATOES

Northern-grown from selected certified stock seed, planted on soils especially adapted to each variety, producing a quality that for vigor, purity, and productiveness is unexcelled.

For nearly a half century the sales of Dibble's Seed Potatoes have gradually increased until the annual sales reached and passed 100,000 bushels. We do not have a single salesman on the road, every order coming to us through the mail, and at least four-fifths of our business from old customers, thousands of whom plant Dibble's Seed Potatoes annually. This is the best tribute to the quality of our Seed Potatoes. Merit wins.

We grow on our own farms, and in this section, varieties of Potatoes adapted to our soils, and as to the earlies, we have them grown for us on contract in the virgin soils of regions still farther north, where these early types grow larger and better tubers than can be obtained on the old lands of the eastern states.

Seed Potatoes that are northern-grown, moved south only from 100 to 300 miles, frequently produce double the crop of home-grown seed, even of the same variety.

We can furnish State Certified Seed Potatoes, or Selected Seed Potatoes, grown from Certified seed.

We Are Headquarters for Seed Potatoes

We offer a few varieties, early, intermediate, and late, that have been proved "Best by Test." This list was approved by Dr. William Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture, whom we consider the greatest authority on Potatoes. We have good crops of all varieties this year, both early and late, and can take care of your requirements, whether you need a bushel or a carload.



WARBA



EARLY
OHIO



IRISH
COBBLER

"BEST FIVE"

As a result of competitive tests for a period of years on our own farms and on the farms of our growers, we have found that today there are just five varieties of early Potatoes that are worth growing in our territory.

These are listed below in order of maturing

DIBBLE'S WARBA

A seedling of Bliss Triumph from the Minnesota Experiment Station, with smooth white skin and pink eye. Earlier than the Cobbler, a heavy yielder, and immune to mosaic disease. It outyielded the Cobbler by 100 bushels per acre. If your soil is not heavy, we suggest trying a few Warbas for early market.

DIBBLE'S EARLY OHIO

For first early there is nothing to compare with the Early Ohio. It is round to oblong, with pink skin, white flesh of excellent quality, and extra early. Our pedigree stock was grown from North Dakota Certified Seed.

DIBBLE'S IRISH COBBLER

The best extra-early white Potato. Tubers are smooth, round, plump, creamy white; eyes well developed. The white flesh is of excellent quality.

A week to ten days later than Early Ohio, but usually more productive, with tubers of good eating quality while the vines are still green. The "best" early for all-round culture, as it will give excellent results on any soil. The fields from which we saved stock seed averaged 325 to 625 bushels per acre.

DIBBLE'S CHIPPEWA

Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is seven to ten days later than Irish Cobblers. It sets tubers early and they develop fast. Immune to mild mosaic and superior to the Cobbler in smoothness and whiteness. In yield tests covering the past 5 years, it has outyielded the best strains of Cobblers on both muck and upland soils.

FOR PRICES, SEE SPECIAL PRICE-LIST
IN THIS CATALOG

DIBBLE'S
CHIPPEWA

EARLY VARIETIES OF POTATOES ADAPTED TO THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES

DIBBLE'S SPAULDING ROSE

A seedling of the old Early Rose, producing a much better yield of larger tubers. Skin is pink, with white flesh of good eating quality. A most desirable medium-early Potato for sandy loam soils.

The Russet Potatoes we have here came from you originally and it will interest you to know that last year, on a 20-acre field we had an average of 585 bushels per acre, by weight. The digging was under the supervision of our County Agent, who had advised very thorough spraying during the summer. We have always had good results from the seed bought from you.—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Supt. Luzerne Co. Industrial School for Boys, Kis-Lyn, Pa., May 6, 1939.

We purchased two barrels of your first year's shipment of Russets about twenty-five years ago and have never been without your seed since then.—ARCHIE CLEVELAND, Round Lake, N. Y., April 3, 1939.



SPAULDING
ROSE

SEED POTATO GUARANTEE

We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern-grown, carefully assorted for seed purposes, a strictly first-class sample U. S. Grade No. 1 as to size. While we exercise great care to have our Seed Potatoes pure and reliable, so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control that we do not give any warranty, express or implied, nor will we be responsible for the crops grown therefrom. Customers are to examine their Seed Potatoes immediately on arrival, as they are perishable goods, and, if not entirely satisfactory, advise us at once; otherwise it is mutually agreed between the buyer and seller that they are satisfactory.



DIBBLE'S Russet Potatoes are round to oblong, of good size, with pure white flesh, russet skin and few, shallow eyes. The quality is superb, and either baked or boiled is not excelled by any other variety. Dibble's Russet is enormously productive and has all the qualities that make for a profitable market Potato. The tubers are as large, or larger, than Rurals, Carman or Raleigh, and where those sorts set only four or five tubers to a hill, the Russet produces eight, ten, or even twelve big tubers. The vines are strong and disease-resistant.

Dibble's Russet Potato is the original round to oblong type of the Russet family. From its first introduction by us it has been bred absolutely true to type, and our stock seed is saved from fields entirely free from early or late blight, and where the vines were green and healthy until killed by frost. Our customers say that Dibble's Russet carries these inbred qualities to every locality where they are planted, and ninety-nine out of every hundred growers say Dibble's Russet is the best Potato grown.

Dibble's Russet is the Potato for you to grow on your farm. You will find it more profitable and far superior to any other variety for the main Potato crop. Whether you have "Potato soil" or not, you will get a good yield if the soil is in good condition. Sand, gravel, loam, or clay will produce a satisfactory crop. Many customers say the vines are blight-proof, and spraying is not needed; neither do bugs like the foliage, for we have seen thousands of acres of Dibble's Russet where neither Paris green nor arsenate of lead was used, and the vines were perfect.

If you say you "can't grow Potatoes," get a sack of Dibble's Russet this year. Give them a careful trial. We feel sure you will be satisfied, and next season you will be an enthusiastic booster for Dibble's Russet.



DIBBLE'S RUSSET POTATO, A FIELD ON OUR OWN FARMS

Notice the magnificent foliage in the picture above. We have found the Russet the most disease-resistant of any variety, and over a hundred of our customers have written us that Dibble's Russet was blight-proof while other varieties were blighted and died in the same or adjoining fields.

We had 8 bushels of seed two years ago and got 200 bushels of Potatoes.—GEORGE W. HICKS, R. D. 3, Spartansburg, Pa., April 14, 1938.

We live on a small place and raise only a garden. We have planted Dibble's Russets, as did my family before me. They are the best late Potatoes in my locality—heavy clay. We always get a crop to be proud of.—EDWARD THOMPSON, Chaumont, N. Y., February 7, 1939.

I planted your Russet Potatoes a few years ago and had the best crop of Potatoes I ever had. That year people around us all had their Potatoes blighted and could hardly believe it when they saw our crop. The blight did not touch them at all.—W.M. C. BLISS, R. D. 1, Southbridge, Mass., April 21, 1939.

We had a bad growing season here last summer. Other Potatoes were a failure but the Russets came along fine in spite of bad growing conditions and we find them the most delicious Potatoes we ever have had. They are just what you claim them to be.—J. W. APPLETON, Egypt, Mass., March 31, 1939.

DIBBLE'S RUSSET —



IN 1912, when we introduced this variety, we had only 1000 barrels to sell. The third year we sold over 11,000 barrels. Never before did a new variety make a name for itself so quickly.

Dibble's Russet is the best main-crop Potato for western New York, and is grown extensively in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, and other Potato-producing states. It outyields other sorts two to one, and crops of 300 to 400 bushels an acre are not uncommon. Customers write us that the "Russet gives splendid yields when other kinds fail." During the long drought years of 1934 and 1936 the Potato crop in many sections was almost a complete failure, yet under those hard conditions Dibble's Russet produced satisfactory crops—in fact, right here in western New York, where there was no rain for weeks, a yield of about 400 bushels an acre was reported.

We want the Dibble's Russets as they are the best Potatoes that we can grow. We have bought seeds of you for years.—EDSON GREGORY, Mongaup House, Ferndale, N. Y., May 1, 1939.

I want to get the Dibble's Russets again as they are all you claim for them.—R. W. UNDERWOOD, R. D. 2, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, May 16, 1939.

THE BEST MAIN-CROP POTATO

DIBBLE'S STANDARD WHITE POTATOES FOR MAIN CROP

The first five varieties following are of the well-known Carman or smooth Rural family, the best-known type of market Potato now in cultivation

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2

The first of the late Mr. Carman's introductions that proved to be of great value. The Rural New Yorker No. 2 is a late variety, growing vines dark green in color, upright in habit of growth, with purple blossoms. The tubers are round to oblong, unusually large in size, white in color, eyes near the surface, and it sets, as a rule, only two to four tubers per plant or hill, but usually all large ones.

CARMAN No. 3

Also originated by Mr. Carman and introduced by him several years later, as an improvement over the No. 2, which it resembles in every respect, except that it sets more heavily in the hill, averaging, with us, three to five tubers per hill and mostly merchantable.

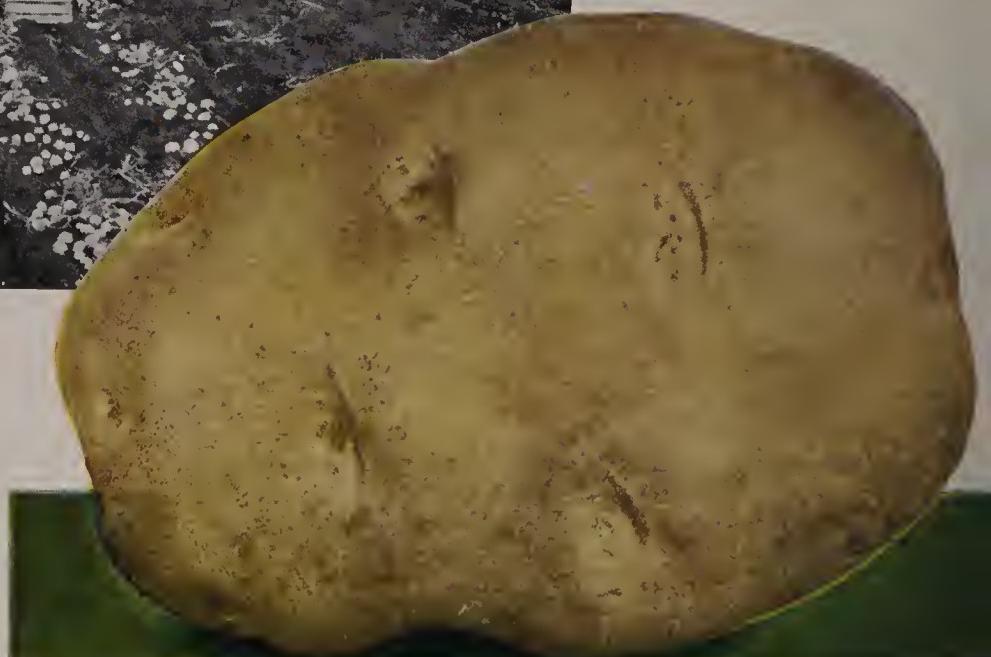
HEAVYWEIGHT

A selection of the smooth Rural type with characteristics similar to Sir Walter Raleigh, except that tubers are inclined more to the round form.



DIBBLE'S IMPROVED GREEN MOUNTAIN

In the Improved Green Mountain we have a better Potato than was the old Green Mountain at its best, a score of years ago. The tubers are uniform in shape, oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened, creamy white skin absolutely free from disease in any form, and with pure white flesh of excellent quality. They are particularly well adapted to northern latitudes where the rainfall is abundant and the temperature is not excessively high. As a rule, they do not succeed as well in localities where they are subjected to unfavorable conditions of growth during the time they are forming tubers, as do the members of the Rural group.



Dibble's Improved Green Mountain

PIONEER RURAL

The Pioneer Rural was originated by Fred S. Hollenback of Tully, N. Y., and is a sport of the Russet. It combines the yield and drought-resistance of the Russet with the white color and sales value of the well-known Carman or other smooth Rurals. You should try a few of this variety. We believe they will outyield any smooth Rural you have ever grown.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

The last of the Carman creations and introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. some thirty years ago. The Sir Walter Raleigh is similar to the other two but has, in our opinion, the most desirable quality of setting more tubers per hill and smaller in size, no large or overgrown tubers at all, but of desirable size and shape to command the top price in the best markets.

KATAHDIN

The Katahdin was originated from a seed ball by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at its experimental station at Presque Isle, Maine.

After it had proved its worth as a new variety, it was released to the public. It is a handsome shallow-eyed, glossy, white-skinned variety which matures a little later than Green Mountain, but earlier than the Rurals. It has very few tubers of unmarketable size and has all varieties beaten in uniformity of shape, size, and in general appearance. It does well on light, friable soil, but is not adapted to heavy soil subject to drought conditions.

DIBBLE'S SEED BARLEY

ALPHA BARLEY

Alpha Barley originated from a cross of the Manchuria, a six-row Barley, and the Champion of Vermont, a two-row sort. It is a medium-tall, stiff-strawed, two-row variety maturing somewhat later than standard six-row types. These characteristics make it especially desirable for sowing with oats for growing a mixed grain crop. This Barley has been a consistently high-yielding variety at the Cornell Experiment Station for the past twenty years. It is now the leading variety in New York State. The kernels are large, plump, and heavy, and the yield of the grain excellent. Alpha Barley has yielded 70 bushels per acre on our own farms.

Barley for Malting Purposes

Great care must be used in the handling, binning, and threshing of all Barley for malting purposes, and for this reason malting Barley commands a premium over the basic price of feed-type Barley.

Alpha Barley is not desirable for malting purposes.

The maltsters want a six-rowed Barley, and for those farmers who wish to attempt the growing of malting Barley we recommend Dibble's Wisconsin No. 38.

WISCONSIN NO. 38 A Six-Row Barley

This is a new, smooth-awned variety developed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a little later in maturing than most of the six-row types and has a fairly stiff straw if harvested before it is fully ripe. It matures at about the same time as Alpha and is the highest yielding smooth-awned Barley yet tested at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station.

SAMPLES FREE. For Prices, see Special Price-List

DIBBLE'S SOY BEANS

Soy Bean culture is steadily increasing in America. In less than 35 years the acreage has increased over a hundredfold—from 50,000 acres in 1907 to more than 8,000,000 acres in 1939. There have been found more than 300 widely assorted uses for the Soy Bean.

Eastern farmers are using more Soy Beans because:

1. They may be grown like field beans to be threshed. The grain is, in this case, used as a high protein supplement in dairy feeds.
2. They may be grown with corn to increase the feeding value.
3. They may be used as an emergency hay crop. Soy Bean hay has a feeding value similar to Alfalfa.
4. They may be cut and fed as green roughage.
5. They may be used to plow under for green manure. Being a legume they are one of the best plants for soil-improvement.

From scores of varieties introduced from China, Korea, and Japan, only a few, on account of their earliness, are adapted to the climatic conditions of our territory in the northeast.

Varieties to Use for Grain or Seed

CAYUGA. A new, early variety, and the only high-yielding sort recommended for grain-production in New York State or in regions having a similar growing period. Planted in late May or early June, this variety is ready to harvest by the middle of September. Use 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre when planted in rows, or 90 to 100 pounds when drilled solid. Yields of 30 to 40 bushels per acre were reported.

For Silage, Hay, or Soil-Improvement

MANCHU. A medium-early variety maturing in about 110 days. Large, upright, bushy vines, extremely productive. Our customers convinced us this is the best variety for silage, hay, or soil-improvement.

For silage, use 15 pounds Soy Beans and 15 pounds Corn to the acre; for hay or green manure, use 6 to 8 pecks, if drilled solid, or 3 to 4 pecks in close rows. If used for hay, cut after pods form and before the leaves start to fall.

WILSON. Slightly later in maturing than Manchu and not quite as rank a grower. An excellent variety for hay. Rate of seeding same as Manchu.



Dibble's Barley



Soy Beans

NOTE. It is highly important that Soy Bean seed be inoculated. Use NOD-O-GEN to inoculate this seed.



DIBBLE'S Northern-Grown SEED CORN

for
NORTHERN FARMERS

Every bag is tagged, showing our purity and germination tests

EACh individual crop, ears hand - selected by expert Corn-growers, then shelled, cleaned, milled, and graded. Every lot tested in our own laboratory for purity, moisture content, and germination, and sold subject to our famous money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

The utmost care is taken to furnish Seed Corn of the highest possible quality, Corn that is thoroughly dried naturally or dried artificially by the most up-to-date methods known, of high germination and of varieties that are adapted to the northern and eastern states.

Northern-grown Corn is the only kind to plant in the northern states. It is vigorous, hardy, acclimated, and productive. Southern-grown varieties look nice, germinate well, but *do not mature*.

When the white-oak leaves are as big as a squirrel's ear, then it is time to plant corn.

—Old Indian saying.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT



Protect Your Corn Plantings with STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

These black-winged robbers won't stay long in a field protected by Stanley's Crow Repellent. Not poisonous, and does not affect the corn—but the crows leave. A 60-cent can treats a bushel of seed.

1 qt.	\$1.75
(enough for 4 bushels of seed corn)	
1 pt.	1.00
(enough for 2 bushels of seed corn)	
1/2 pt.60
(enough for 1 bushel of seed corn)	

SEED DISINFECTANTS



New Improved Semesan Jr. A dust disinfectant for seed corn. Two ounces treats one bushel of corn. 2 ozs. 15 cts.; 4 ozs. 30 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

New Improved Semesan Bel. A dip disinfectant for seed potatoes. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of potatoes. 2 ozs. 25 cts.; 4 ozs. 50 cts.; lb. \$1.50.



New Improved Ceresan. A low-cost dust disinfectant for wheat, oats, and barley. One pound treats 32 bushels. 4 ozs. 30 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

DIBBLE'S SEED CORN GUARANTEE

WE GUARANTEE every bushel of our Seed Corn to be northern-grown and thoroughly recleaned. Our germination tests show 90 per cent or above, and we sell Seed Corn subject to your test.

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it any way you wish, and if it does not "make good," return it immediately and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Corn, but as so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.

DIBBLE'S SEED-SOWING TABLE

The months mentioned below each variety are the time of seeding.

	Pounds per acre
Common Alfalfa.....	15 to 20
April, May, June, Aug., Sept.	
Grimm Alfalfa.....	15 to 20
April, May, June, Aug., Sept.	
Alsike.....	8 to 10
Feb. to June, Aug., Sept.	
Barley.....	96
April to June	
Corn, Field.....	10 to 12
May, June	
Corn, Ensilage.....	15 to 25
May, June	
Red Medium Clover.....	10 to 15
Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov.	
Mammoth Red Clover.....	10 to 15
Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov.	
Oats.....	80 to 96
March to May	
Peas, Canada.....	90 to 120
March to May	
Timothy.....	12 to 15
April to June, Aug., Sept.	
Sudan Grass.....	20 to 25
Late May to early June	
Japanese Millet.....	20 to 25
Late May to early June	
Hungarian Millet.....	40 to 50
Late May to early June	
Golden Millet.....	40 to 50
Late May to early June	
Sweet Clover.....	15
March to Aug.	

I planted Early Yellow Dent and Sweepstakes June 1 and will cut about September 1. I think I have wonderful Corn this year in spite of dry weather. It will average 12 feet now.—C. E. SANDS, Winterdale, Pa., August 21, 1939.

DIBBLE'S EARLY YELLOW DENT CORN

WAS introduced by us thirty years ago, as the earliest large Yellow Dent in existence. During that time we have tried out, tested, and inspected fields of other Early Dents and, as a result, we still say to our customers that Dibble's Early Yellow Dent is the most desirable of the Early Dents for the eastern farmer.

We do not advise its growth at high altitudes, such as the hill lands of New York, for a husking crop, but we do recommend it as the best early Yellow Dent for ensilage now grown.

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent planted here in the Genesee Valley country, May 15 to June 1, is usually ready for the silo by early September but many of our customers report that it matures earlier with them. The foliage is very leafy and the stalks average 10 to 12 feet in height. One field of 12 acres on one of our own farms measured 14 feet on the level for the entire field. The ears, 8 to 10 inches in length, are closely set with bright yellow grains on a small cob. Hundreds of our customers, in a dozen different states, plant Dibble's Early Yellow Dent year after year.

Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly recleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

The people around these parts said, last fall, they never saw such Corn as I raised from Early Yellow Dent and Mammoth Yellow Flint seed that you sent me last spring. From just 3 acres I filled 2 silos, one 10 x 30 feet, and the other 10 x 20 feet. Quite a number of my neighbors are planting the Early Yellow Dent Corn and are very much pleased with it.—JOHN WRIGHT, Merrimack, N. H.



"Comin' through the corn"—thirty tons of ensilage to the acre on our own farms



IMPROVED DIBBLE'S EARLY LEAMING CORN

Just 114 years ago (1826) a variety of Yellow Dent Corn was introduced to American farmers and named for the originator, Mr. J. B. Leaming. Soon "Leaming Corn," through sheer merit, became the most popular of the Dent Corns. Dibble's Improved Leaming is at least ten days earlier than the common Leaming of commerce. We recommend it as the most popular variety for ensilage purposes for the Middle and New England States.

Our Improved Leaming matures here in western New York in from 100 to 110 days of good Corn weather; the stalks average from 10 to 15 feet in height, and we have put into our silos, many a time, 30 tons of ensilage per acre that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of ears.

For over 100 years Leaming has proved to be one of the best varieties for ensilage. Some farmers have changed to other varieties but many of them come back and tell us, "We are going back to your Improved Leaming because no other variety seems to give as good results." Dibble's Improved Leaming is strictly high-grade, pedigree seed, from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, and sold to you subject to your own test. Keep it ten days and, if not right, return it and get your money back as per terms of our guarantee. You run absolutely no chance of using poor Seed Corn if you buy Dibble's Improved Early Leaming. We shall be glad to send you samples free; so test them to your entire satisfaction. For prices, see Special Price-List.



DIBBLE'S MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT CORN

Is the best Flint Corn in cultivation either for crop or silo. It is the largest-growing Flint variety, and one of the earliest, maturing here in the Genesee Valley in around 100 days. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height (under good cultivation sometimes 12 to 14 feet), from 1 to 3 feet taller than other Flint varieties we have grown alongside. The stalks leaf profusely nearly to the ground, and the stalks and leaves are sweet, making it the most desirable ensilage variety for those sections of our country known as "Flint Corn Land."

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is, without doubt, the most productive Flint Corn known. As a cropper for husking, it is unexcelled. The ears average 10 to 15 inches in length, and frequently there are two or three mammoth ears to a stalk.

Throughout New York, the higher sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all of New England, Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is the best and the surest cropper. Every farmer should grow Corn and cut down on the feed-bills. A crib full of good, sound ear Corn will keep the stock fat and husky, and you do not have to plant all of your farm to fill a 1000-bushel crib, either.

Our stock seed consisted of several bushels, every ear of which was over 12 inches long, and many of them exceeded 15 inches.

We have tried other varieties for the past three years but have not been able to raise Corn to equal crops raised in the past from your Leaming.—F. W. BURNS, R. D. 3, Reynoldsburg, Pa., April 6, 1938.

I like Dibble's Mammoth Eight-rowed Yellow Flint the best of any Corn that I have ever raised, and I have tried many kinds. Anyone who wants Corn for silo or husking will make no mistake in planting your Eight-rowed Yellow Flint.—WALTER N. WEIR, Glastonbury, Conn., Sept. 29, 1937.

DIBBLE'S GOLDEN GLOW

An extremely early, pure golden yellow Corn, most attractive in color and appearance. It is strictly a Wisconsin Corn developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The ears are of medium size, around 8 inches in length, and in spite of its earliness it grows good stalks with heavy leaves. We are offering only the "big type of Golden Glow" and the strain that has been bred to be "cold-resistant." Recommended for northern New York by our New York Department of Plant-breeding.

DIBBLE'S CORNELL 11

Cornell 11 is a variety developed by ear-to-row selection from Pride of the North and differs from Pride of the North mainly in that it is about two weeks earlier in maturity while in stalk it is about 1 foot shorter. The ears are characteristically cylindrical in shape, 6 to 8 inches long, usually not well filled at tips and of 14 to 18 rows, with cob rather large. The kernels are medium broad and thick and rather shallow as compared with Corns of the Corn-belt such as Leaming or Early Yellow Dent. The color is yellow but some reddish ears appear. The selection was designed not for producing a "show" Corn but for high yield of grain and early maturity. During the past few seasons this variety has proved very popular with many of our customers. Cornell 11 is recommended by the New York State Department of Plant-breeding as one of the most desirable varieties for the hill sections where the seasons are short.

DIBBLE'S Lancaster County Sure Crop

A splendid Corn of Pennsylvania origin, and the leading variety grown in Lancaster County, the best and most productive agricultural county in the state.

Sure Crop is a hybrid developed from two well-known old varieties. It has long, rather large ears and small cob, is an extremely heavy yielder, medium as to time of ripening, and grows a wonderful mass of foliage, with stalks 10 to 18 feet high. Being extremely rich in protein makes it most desirable for ensilage. It is practically sure to ripen on good Cornland anywhere in the East in the latitude of Pennsylvania where the parent seed-stock was grown. Our 1939 crop averaged over 40 bushels per acre of reeleaned, screened, and graded Corn, germinating nearly 100 percent. Can you beat it?



Dibble's Cornell 11

Dibble's Golden Glow

I think your Catalog description of Golden Glow Corn is too modest.—C. F. & J. B. WOODWARD, Meriden, N. H.

Last spring you shipped me an order of seeds including Cornell No. 11 Field Corn, Heavyweight Oats, Grass Seed, etc. All proved excellent in spite of a cold, wet spring. The Corn is the best ever grown in this section, and the Oats were 4½ feet high the middle of July. I have received many splendid comments on these two crops.—ALLEN SALISBURY, Ellsworth Falls, Maine, September 27, 1938.



Dibble's Lancaster County Sure Crop



DIBBLE'S IMPROVED EARLY SWEEPSTAKES ENSILAGE CORN

Ten days earlier and much more desirable in every way than the old Sweepstakes Ensilage Corn—a variety grown chiefly in Central Pennsylvania near Williamsport. The New York State College of Agriculture found it gave a large green tonnage and matured early enough to qualify as an excellent silage variety. It ears heavily and matures earlier than most other varieties sold under the name of Sweepstakes.

Dibble's Improved Early Sweepstakes is a blend, made by crossing Lancaster Sure Crop, White Cap Yellow Dent, and a red variety of the Bloody Butcher type. The plant is a vigorous grower, 10 to 15 feet on good soil, ears 8 to 12 inches in length, with 12 to 20 rows of kernels. Cob is usually large and rather well filled at the tip. The color of kernels varies from Red to White Cap Yellow Dent.

We have been selecting for the red-kernel type and have thereby cut down materially on the percentage of white-cap yellow ears. Some ears, however, have kernels with very light-colored caps and only a tinge of red on the sides of the kernels. Others are nearly red. It has been an exceptionally favorable fall for the maturing of this variety and we have some very choice high-germinating seed to offer.

Dibble's Improved Early Sweepstakes made a wonderful growth on our seed farms last year and the crop was thoroughly ripe right here in western New York four years in succession.

OUR SWEEPSTAKES IS EARLY

The Sweepstakes we purchased from you last year was the best Corn I ever grew.—G. S. DINGWELL, R. D. 2, Cameron Mills, N. Y., May 9, 1939.

My field of Sweepstakes Corn surely is a sight, with 2 and 3 ears on each stalk. There is nothing to compare with it around here.—THOS. D. NOLAN, Clinton, N. Y.

In 1934 I planted some of your W. B. Sweepstakes which I held over from 1933, also some I bought here ($\frac{1}{2}$ bus.), and your seed was so much superior I prefer yours. Stalks from your seed grew to average 12 to 14 feet, whereas the

other averaged about 9 to 10.—RALPH S. BROWN, W. Townsend, Mass.

I am sending you an order for Sweepstakes Corn. We have planted your Corn for a number of years with great results.—PAUL R. GILES, Waterville, Me.

I planted your West Branch Sweepstakes Corn in 1936 and had a big crop despite the drought.—A. N. PETERSON, Vietory Mills, N. Y.

The Improved Early Sweepstakes grew 12 feet high, ripened in 110 days, and produced 23 tons of ensilage per acre.—MICHAEL DAILEY, Sheffield, Mass.

DIBBLE'S BIG RED DENT CORN

Is a Corn of great value and well worthy of trial. We found this Corn in northern Ohio several years ago, and in comparison with Improved Leaming on adjoining farms, it has larger and more vigorous stalks. It grew more and bigger foliage than the Leaming, with bigger ears and more of them, and ripened earlier. Experience on our farms has given the same results, and a number of the leading dairymen in our section, after seven years' experience, consider it the best ensilage Corn for western New York. There have been raised at least 100 acres of it in our town that would have husked 125 to 150 bushels of sound, dry Corn to the acre if it had not been put into the silos.

Dibble's Big Red Dent grows tall and vigorous, with leafy stalks, and is a remarkable producer. The kernels when thoroughly dry are of a beautiful reddish tint, well set on a small, red cob. Recommended for trial in all sections where Improved Leaming gives good results.

We found your statement of Big Red Dent to be true in comparison to the Early Leaming. It just seemed to have the edge over Early Leaming in every respect. However, both crops were very good.—F. W. BURNS, Reynoldsville, Pa., April 7, 1939.

Your Big Red Dent is the best ensilage Corn I have ever grown. It produced the most ears, as well as tons.—EMMETT HATHAWAY, Equinunk, Pa.

DIBBLE'S MAMMOTH WHITE DENT CORN



"We planted one of our fields with Dibble's Mammoth White Dent Corn on June 19, and on September 19 it was 13 feet tall, so it had grown nearly 2 inches a day. On our soil-conservation program we reported that we got 18 to 20 tons to the acre, and the head ones said it was impossible to get any more to the acre in this part of the country. We measured off an acre and weighed the crop—we got 32 tons. The heaviest part of the field has not been cut yet."—MARIEL BOUTELLE, Leominster, Mass., September 27, 1936.

Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of Ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, rank-growing White Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the northern states.

Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41°, and during the past ten years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown Seed Corn is the kind for farmers in the northern states to plant.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing White Corn, whether Flint or Dent, that is adapted to the northern or central states. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower, and under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.

There may be some other varieties of White Corn that will grow as big foliage as our Mammoth White in the North, but on our own farms, and under our own observation, there has been no other kind to compare with it.

I have tried your Seed Corn before and have had extra-good results. The White Dent Corn is certainly very fine Seed Corn. This Corn grew from 14 to 16 feet high with two and three ears to the stalk, some ears as high as I could reach and I am 6 feet 1 inch tall. My neighbors say it is fine Corn.—VANN R. BALCOM, R. D. 2, Pulaski, N. Y., March 28, 1938.

Now, then, you northern and eastern farmers desiring to grow bumper crops of big Corn with ears on it for your silo, plant Dibble's Mammoth White Dent instead of Southern Sheep-Tooth, Eureka, Red-Cob and the like, all Corns of southern origin, and you will be more than satisfied.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is sold to you subject to your own tests after you receive the Corn. Test it any way, and if it is not as good as we say it is, send it back and get your money back. Read the guarantee before ordering. Our Corn must please you, or you do not have to keep it.

DIBBLE'S WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT

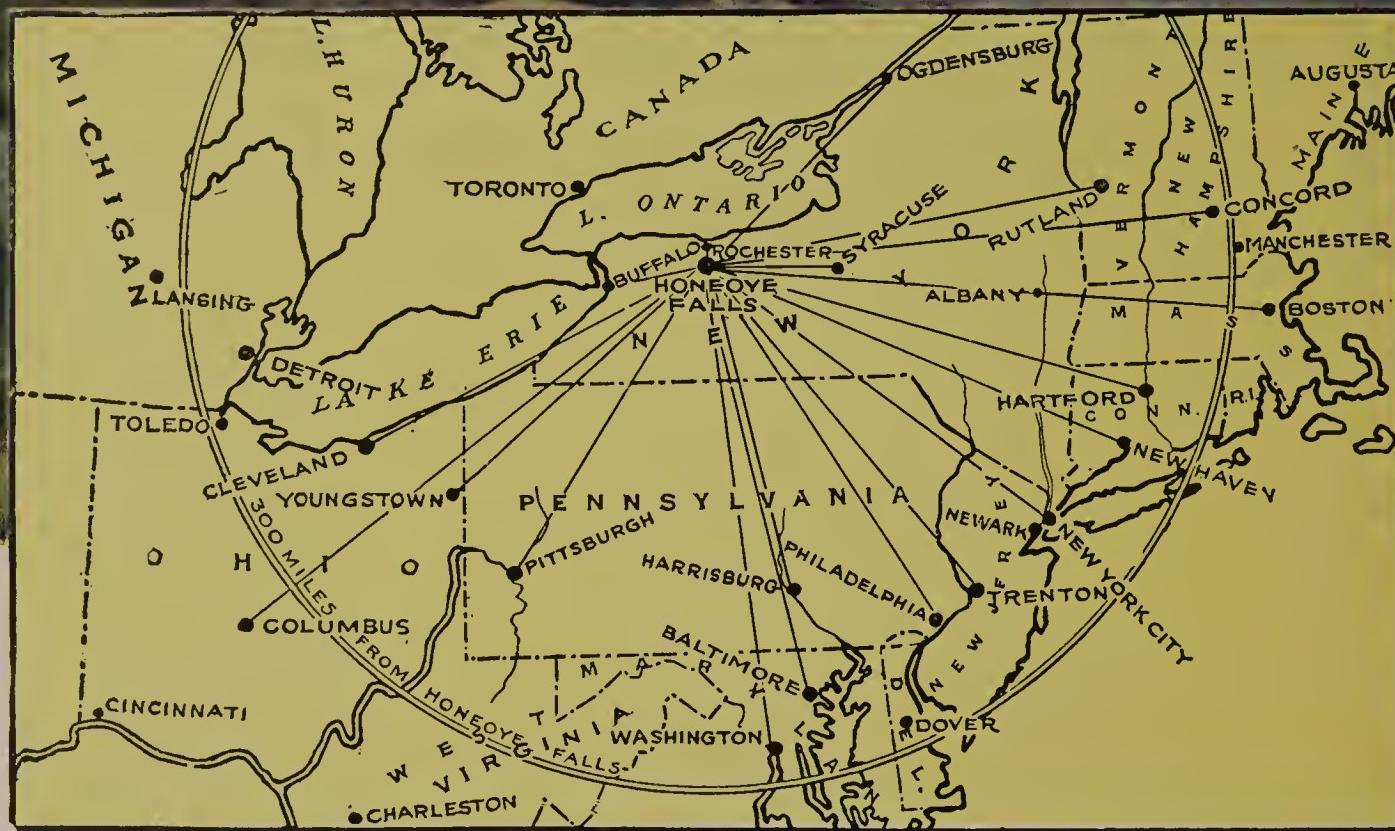
An extra-early Dent variety that is desirable for a husking crop. It is especially desirable where the growing season is short and a mighty good kind for ensilage in the hill country, or on soil that is not naturally corn-land.

White Cap Yellow Dent matured fine last year at 2000 feet.—FRANK E. MACINTIRE, Brackney, Pa., R. 1, March 23, 1937.

DIBBLE'S SMOKY DENT

This variety is one of the best early-maturing Corns and is very desirable for planting where the growing season is short. The stalks will average 8 to 10 feet in height and the ears 8 to 10 inches in length. The grain is red with a clear white cap.





This is Our Territory

WE USE all of the experience we have accumulated in over forty years in growing and selling Farm Seeds, to supply only those varieties, and from the proper northern sources, that will give the best results on the farms of the Middle and New England States. You will note the 300-mile circle covers most of this section and parts of Ohio, the Virginias, and Maryland. Freight rates are low, and as this part of the country is covered by a network of railroads, service is rapid, and any seeds ordered from us by freight should reach you within a week from shipment at the latest, and if by express, in a day or two at the most.

We do not prepay freight, as we have found that a uniform freight-prepaid price works an injustice to the farmer within 100 miles of us, and favors the one around the extreme edge of the 300-mile circle, and we desire to be just and fair to all men. We will be glad, however, to make you prepaid prices upon request.

If we can save you money, we are entitled to your order. In comparing prices and quality we are positive you will find you can save money in ordering your Farm Seeds from us, and on that basis may we not have your order?

We want large orders, of course, as our business is furnishing business farmers the highest grade seeds that will produce money-making crops. But no order is too small to get our most careful attention, as our experience has been, if once a farmer begins ordering his seeds of us, nine times out of ten, he will be a customer for life. Now, in your case, if you cannot send a large order, try a small one.

A bag of Timothy-Alsike Mixture, a bushel each of Clover and Timothy, a sack of Oats, and a couple of bushels of Seed Corn will give you a fair chance to try our Farm Seeds. If you have never grown Dibble's Russet Potatoes, include at least a sack in your order; we are sure you will thank us for the suggestion. Wherever Dibble's Russets are grown, they are not changed for any other variety.

Winter Wheat and Rye. On request we will send you a price-list on August 1, quoting seasonable seeds for August and September sowing. We will have available Yorkwin White Wheat and Forward Red Wheat, the two best varieties of Winter Wheat for eastern conditions. Yorkwin is a new white Winter Wheat and has consistently outyielded other varieties. It yielded 60 bushels per acre on our own farms in 1938 and 50 bushels in 1939.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER • Honeoye Falls, N.Y.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER
HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.

**We Sell the Product of Over 10,000 Acres Annually
Over 1,000 Acres in Our Own Seed Farms**

DO NOT USE THIS SPACE

Date _____ 19____

OUR GUARANTEE.—Our Alfalfa, Clover, and Grass Seeds, Barley, Oats, Corn, and Seed Potatoes are sold subject to the Guarantee as printed in this catalogue in the descriptions of the respective seeds, and customers are respectfully requested to read the Guarantees before making out and signing this order.

Ship the following order on or about (Date) _____ **19**

All orders will be filled on or about the date specified unless prevented by Strikes, Embargoes, Fire or any other condition over which we have no control.

Name _____	AMOUNT ENCLOSED
Post Office _____	P. O. Order \$ _____
County _____	Check \$ _____
State _____	Draft on New York \$ _____
Freight Station _____	Cash (in Reg'd Letter) \$ _____
County _____	\$ _____
	\$ _____
	\$ _____
	DO NOT Money sent in any of the above ways at our risk; if you send in any other way, it is at your risk.

Money sent in any of the above ways at our risk; if you send in any other way, it is at your risk.

Will you be so kind when sending in this order sheet, as to give the names and addresses of half a dozen good, reliable Farmers in your vicinity who ought to use Dibble's Farm Seeds?

We will send them our Catalogues and Price-Lists at once, and we thank you in advance for your courtesy in this matter.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER

NAME

POST OFFICE

STATE

DIBBLE'S SWEET CORN

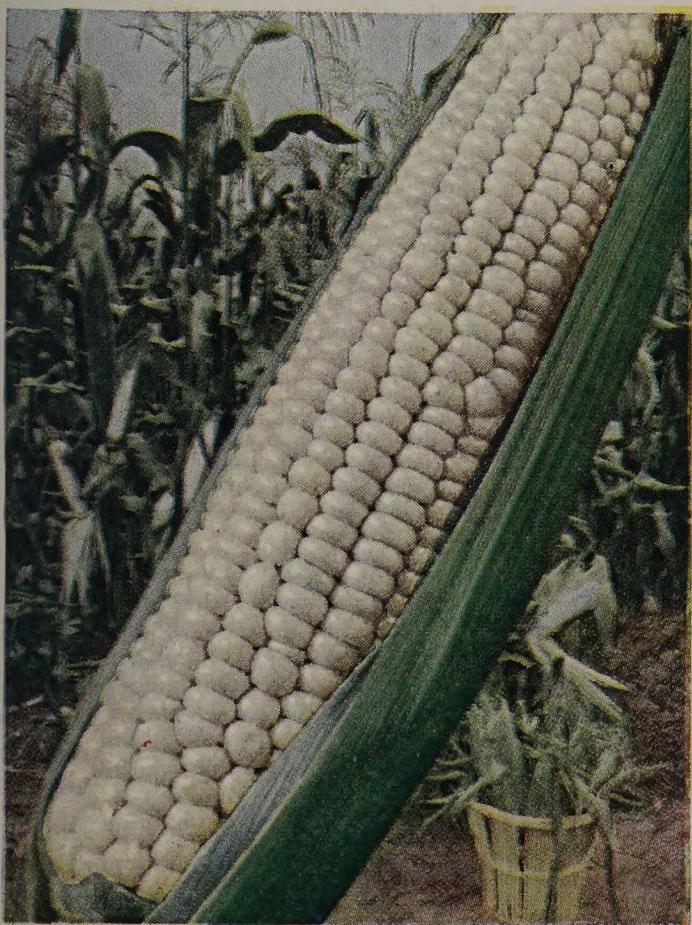
WE BELIEVE that every farmer should grow Sweet Corn so that he may have it available for his table or to sell in the local market. By planting at weekly intervals you can have Sweet Corn till frost comes. Also, you can have the best of fodder for stock. Cattle will clean up Sweet Corn fodder whereas they will often leave the woody stalks of the regular Field Corns. We list below two of the best varieties of Sweet Corn to meet various conditions.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM

A yellow hybrid maturing for table use in 85 days. This variety has rapidly replaced open-pollinated sorts for canning, market gardening, or for home use, and is by far the leading variety in cultivation today. Stalks about 6 feet tall, with very uniform ears about 8 inches long. Planted at weekly intervals during May and June, or even earlier if conditions permit, you will have Sweet Corn throughout the entire season for your own use or for the market. Six to seven pounds will plant one acre.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

The standard white variety maturing in about 95 days. It is an open-pollinated Sweet Corn, very productive and hardy. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long and the stalks will average 8 to 10 feet in height. While the quality of the ear for table use is not as good as the yellow Golden Cross Bantam, the larger ear and stalks make it the best variety to grow when maximum production is desired. It will produce the most amount of fodder and a little Sweet Corn fodder is always desirable. Ten to fourteen pounds will plant one acre.



Stowell's Evergreen Corn



Golden
Cross
Bantam Corn

DIBBLE'S DOUBLE CROSS HYBRID 29-3 CORN

THE development of hybrid Corn during the past few years is one of the outstanding achievements in agricultural progress. The leading states in the Corn Belt planted over one-half of their acreage to hybrid Corn in 1939.

In Dibble's Hybrid 29-3 we now have a hybrid Corn that is adapted to our eastern conditions. It matures in about 110 to 115 days and has the widest adaptability of any Corn grown in the northeastern territory. The ear is 9 to 10 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, tapering slightly. It is yellow Corn with a slightly reddish tinge and showing deep amber between the rows. A very distinct-appearing Corn.

We recommend it for ensilage wherever West Branch Sweepstakes or Leaming is now used, and for grain wherever Golden Glow or a late strain of Cornell 11 matures. Comparative tests show it produces 40 to 50 per cent more grain at silage-cutting time and 15 to 20 bushels more of dry shelled grain per acre at husking-time.

Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly recleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

HISTORY OF HYBRID 29-3

Hybrid 29-3 is a double-crossed hybrid Corn developed at the Cornell Agricultural Experimental Station by inbreeding and crossing. Hundreds of inbred strains were developed and crossed until hybrids of great vigor were produced. Then by crossing these hybrids a still more vigorous and better-yielding Corn resulted. The double-crossed hybrid was called Hybrid 29-3. The varieties used in making this double cross are inbred strains of Luce's Favorite, Onondaga White Dent, Cornell 11, and Bloody Butcher.

The work of producing the inbred strains and of making the single crosses from those strains is done by our experimental station at Cornell. The second or final cross we do on our own farms.

Each year seed must be produced by this same careful procedure because no hybrid Corn will reproduce its own kind from seed. New seed must be obtained each year from growers who specialize in this field.

Protect Your Corn
Plantings with
Stanley's Crow
Repellent.
See page 16

